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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1871. NO. 108.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE WAR.

FAIDHERBE'S ARMY CRUSHED.

SAD SCENES OF THE RETREAT

Soldiers Shoeless and Ragged.

Gambetta Making "Last Ditch" Speeches in Lille.

The French Sortie from Paris.

Trochu's Account of the Defeat

Bismarck Refuses Favre Safe Conduct.

Hot Words in the Council of Defense.

Trochu Announces that, Outside Assistance Failing, He Must Surrender the City.

Denounced by the Council, He Resigned, but was Reappointed.

ENGLAND.

The Fight at St. Quentin—10,000 Prisoners Taken—The Investment of Longwy—The Town on Fire—Slight Damage by the Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, January 23, 4:30 P. M.—A dispatch from St. Quentin says that the railway station was stormed by the Nineteenth Prussian regiment and the town afterwards occupied. Ten thousand French troops are to be other attacks upon the investing lines, but they assert positively that the National Guards will not fight.

All Quiet on the 20th.

VERSAILLES, January 20, 9 P. M. via LONDON, January 23.—All is quiet this afternoon. The troops on both sides remain in their positions. The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was one; the French on heavy they have asked for an armistice of forty-eight hours for the purpose of removing their wounded and burying the dead.

Emperor William to the Army.

VERSAILLES, January 23.—Emperor William, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the Imperial dignity, and acknowledges that its bravery and endurance have hastened the unification of Germany. He solemnly charges the army ever to remain the strong arm of the fatherland.

The End of the Struggle Near at Hand.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, January 23.—Great excitement exists throughout the German lines. The sorties of yesterday have been already partially reported from headquarters. It was the last desperate attempt of the French to break through the lines. During the assault on the German intrenchments many of the French leaders displayed conspicuous bravery, but without effect. In some instances the French fought with a fury evidently heightened by strong drink and other causes, but all the efforts of the leaders were in vain. The French, after firing, turned and fled or dropped to the ground and threw away their arms. The first dash early in the morning was made from the direction of Bois de Boulogne toward the intrenchments opposite Fort Mont. Retout, and was successful. The Germans fell back from the pasitions, which were held by the French till the evening. An immense mass of French kept pouring out, evidently concentrating for an attack upon St. Cloud and Versailles. There was tremendous commotion here. Large bodies of packed troops were moved to the front and amidst the roar of the guns of Fort Valerien a general attack was made along the lines to the west and south-west. The advancing columns were met by a steady fire from Battery Seaves, which, while adding to the roar, kept up a continuous shelling of the Bois de Boulogne. On the retreat of the French lines, the German batteries in the vicinity of Meudon followed them up, awaiting the former in their position at Mont Retout. The whole French force withdrew from the positions of Northern Germany to the rear of the guns of that fort.

A report is current that Trochu asked for an armistice, but this is doubtful. The Germans granted a temporary truce for the purpose of gathering the wounded, and soldiers at different points report large masses of men were dimly discernible with lanterns and carts, evidently searching the battle-field for the wounded. Five officers and eighty men were taken. The German loss was considerable.

A dispatch from Lille on the 22d says the bombardment of Longwy continues. The garrison reply energetically to the German fire.

A dispatch from Lille on the 23d says the city of Cambrai has been summoned to surrender by three o'clock this afternoon.

Gambetta, in reply to a popular call, made a splendid speech to-day. Its substance was that France prefers eternal war to the surrender of any territory.

The army of the North is rapidly resuming its organization.

The Germans refused the French request for an armistice to bury the dead, because the request was merely a verbal one. The outposts, however, mutually maintained the neutrality of the dead. It is said the garrison of Paris would not renew the attack on the Germans, because the Trochu had been apprised of General Chanzy's defeat.

A dispatch from Havre of the 23d says the Germans are entering the department of the Aisne and Orne.

Advices from Paris say the news of Gen. Chanzy's recent defeat was received stoically by the people and army.

Emperor William's Bulletin.

LONDON, January 22, 6 P. M.—Emperor William telegraphs the Empress under date of Versailles, 21st, as follows: Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew from the positions of Northern Germany

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1871.

THE City Councils yesterday took action on the Arsenal question, and in terms that even General NEGLEY will be able to understand, declared that it never intended to propose or in any manner favor the abolition of the Allegheny Arsenal, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to undo the mischief done by General NEGLEY's bill, and, if it can be done without endangering the existence of the Arsenal here, procure the removal of the magazine, and the reconstruction of the Arsenal outside of the city. The proceedings of Councils on this subject will probably prove pleasant reading to our astute Representative.

THERE is in the failure of Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, much that must be to him peculiarly aggravating. He not only failed at the moment of greatest expectations, but with all the federal office-holders backing him. According to report, it would be strictly correct to say that one of the principal causes of his failure was the fact that he was thus backed, the result being a pointed rebuke of this description of interference with the legislative action. It is aptly suggested that Senator THAYER is probably now in a frame of mind to "go in" to reform the civil service.

IF that worthy gentleman who presides over the august body known as the Select Branch of the City Councils would make sure of wearing well, lasting long, and going up higher, he cannot possibly do better than study fairness in his position, and as little as possible resort to the highly exceptionable practice sometimes described as "snap judgment." In other words, he should on all occasions put questions to vote wherever a call is made in time and in regular order, which we are constrained to say he did not do yesterday.

THE communication in another column on Pawnbroking is worthy of candid attention. The business, as carried on in most cities, amounts practically to a gigantic evil inflicted on those who, in theory, receive assistance. Vast sums are paid in "interest," at the rate of ten per cent. a month, or some other perfectly ruinous rate; and it would probably astonish the community were it to be made known who in many instances are driven to this desperate resort to raise money. The writer of the communication has given the subject much attention, and points out the remedy for this stupendous evil, and we hope what he has to say will receive the attention the subject deserves.

IS there were any opposition express lines now in operation the public might get some good of the recent decision of the Maine Supreme Court that a railroad company carrying express matter for one person or company, has no right to refuse to carry express matter for other companies or persons offering it, but they must carry for all alike and on equal terms. The Court has decided that the contract of the Maine Central Railroad giving the Eastern Express Company the exclusive use of its road is against State statute and common law, but since the express competition has been broken up in this part of the country, we only note the decision as something that might have profited us in other days.

THE capitulation of Paris is without any doubt very near. Prussian successes are reported on all hands. In spite of French reports to the contrary, the German armies, since the siege of Paris began, have been steadily doing their work. What was declared impossible they have actually done—sent their shot and shell into the city, for which there is absolutely no hope. Meanwhile the efforts of the French, great as they have been, have only made entirely manifest their inferiority, morally, physically, and in every other respect, in which the crisis has tested them, to the Germans. The terrible struggle is nearing its legitimate conclusion. Peace may not follow the fall of Paris, but it is more likely now than though the city had fallen a month ago.

MORE weight is given to the recommendation of Commissioner PLEASANTON, that the income tax be abolished, by the statement that the recommendation was made with the knowledge and approval of the President. But Secretary BOUTWELL is against the giving up of the tax, and he being, as we think, popular as the abolition would be, Congress will hesitate to abolish it against his recommendation. It is mentioned that the tax is not burdensome, and, in view of the falling off of the whisky tax, the revenue derived from it may be handy to have for a year or two longer.

SO discourses the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, and in doing so falls into a common error. It is not the amount but the manner the tax is collected that chiefly renders it odious. If Secretary BOUTWELL needs the money obtained by this inquisition the country will cheerfully pay—but the tax is an inquisition against which human nature rebels and which at the same time is a device for stimulating dishonesty. It will take any shape but that. Since the declaration of Commissioner PLEASANTON that the tax is hardly worth collecting, little but the inherent "cussedness" of the thing is left.

As a bungling attempt at whitewashing, ending in miserable failure, the resolution offered by Councilman COHEN yesterday, applying the renovating brush to General NEGLEY, is the latest specimen. No doubt the General stood in need enough of the operation, but it was an impossible process. The artist is not born who is equal to it. Just look at it. In May last Councils adopted a resolution requesting Congress to take such "action as will effect the removal of the United States Arsenal, magazines, etc., to some suitable locality outside of the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh." Whereupon General NEGLEY frames a bill directing the Secretary of War to remove to other Arsenals of the country such machinery in the Allegheny Arsenal as can be properly removed, and proceed to break up and entirely extinguish that establishment. The entire community having raised up in rebellion against the action of General NEGLEY and the objects of his bill, Councilman COHEN appears on the scene with a barrel of whitewash and huge brush, in the shape of a resolution, declaring that the action of General NEGLEY was "a policy dictated by an earnest desire for the interests of our city and in accordance with the popular construction of public sentiment concerning the same." As a specimen of simplicity this is supreme, but as a whitewasher Councilman COHEN cannot be said to be a success. The resolution, however, went through the Common branch, but when it came to the Select branch it was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, which, it must be conceded, is a very proper place for Gen. NEGLEY. Next the branch of Councils of which Mr. COHEN is a member, adopts, with the aid of Mr. COHEN's vote, a resolution declaring virtually that Gen. NEGLEY's resolution was opposed to the interest of the city and appointing a committee to proceed to Washington under the mischief, and if possible procure the action so plainly indicated in the original resolution. That whitewashing operation having ended in ridiculous, in which the whole community will join, the question is, who is equal to the task of whitewashing Councilman COHEN and those who acted with him?

FOR several days reports have been in circulation which represent General TROCHU as at length overwhelmed by the opposition. With his knowledge of the character of his compatriots, it is not likely that the General has been in the least surprised by his loss of favor, or by anything that may in consequence have come upon him. No man in power probably ever had a more difficult position to fill. Since the failure of the army of the Loire to reach the line of investment to relieve Paris, TROCHU can have had no hope with the forces under his command of raising the siege by sortie. Constantly urged to enter upon the offensive, his policy has evidently been one of delay, to make the provisions last as long as possible, in the trust that as the result of the work of organization and arming in the provinces, armies would be finally formed and drilled capable of effecting the relief of Paris. We are told on good authority that TROCHU has more than once been heard to say "The real war will only begin in the spring," and he has been supposed to believe that there were provisions enough to sustain the besieged until the first of April. It is, however, a reasonable suspicion that he has not counted on either the stores or the finances of Paris as good for so long a time, and that any hope or trust of the sort that he may have expressed was a mere pretense to quiet the anxieties and the clamors of the people, and thereby gain time, really trusting to the chapter of accidents for "something to turn up." Less sympathy will be felt for TROCHU in his personal calamities than if he had not given all his influence to encourage continued resistance after it had ceased to have reasonable chances of success. It is, however, hard to stand alone against the world. To Frenchmen France is the world, and nearly all France would have been against him. He may have preferred folly with the majority to wisdom with the few. His penalty will be to stand in most French histories of the war as the man whose timidity prevented the relief of Paris; a milder fate in the future than it would have been in the past.

JUST THE WAY IT IS.

The Allegheny delegation in the Legislature have taken upon themselves an obligation to do certain things for their constituents which they cannot refuse or neglect to do without involving a most flagrant violation of faith on their part, and incurring the condemnation of nine-tenths of the taxpayers of the county. It has been the misfortune of these members that, from the outset, there were grave suspicions that they were not heartily in favor of the measures to which they stood pledged, and would not labor earnestly and sincerely for their adoption. Those who have been most earnest in advocacy of the contemplated reforms, have been told over and over again that no law would be passed giving force and effect to the wishes of the people, simply because the leaders of the party—the politicians and the office holders—were opposed to the measure. Then we have all along had the winks and nods of the "knowing ones," that while our members in the Legislature would not violate their pledges in any way, nevertheless there would be no bill passed, and nothing has been more common than the prediction that none would be passed.

When Mr. WHITE desired to refer his bill to the Allegheny delegation, that it might be in the hands of its friends—evidently for the purpose of having it fully considered and amended by them, so that they might unanimously recommend its passage—they refused to acquiesce in his desire, and this refusal was calculated to confirm any suspicion which might previously have existed in regard to the lukewarmness of the majority of the delegation. The merest tyro in legislative matters knows that, where local interests only are affected, the unanimous demand of the delegation is rarely if ever disregarded. We have yet seen no good reason advanced why the bill should not have gone to a special committee consisting of our own members, instead of the Judiciary Committee; but these reasons are said to exist. Since this action was taken, Mr. HUMPHREYS has prepared another bill; and it, too, will probably go to the same committee. This is the first step towards diversity of opinion and delay; and a divided delegation can either defeat or indefinitely postpone almost any measure. Had our members consented to have taken Mr. WHITE's bill under their special care, there would have been no necessity for Mr. HUMPHREYS offering another bill. All differences could have been discussed in committee, and settled in the shape of amendments. The people will not be so unreasonable as to expect them to agree upon all points, but they will nevertheless hold them to a substantial redemption of their pledges. No coying or dallying will be tolerated. They must go straight to the work, and, if disagreements arise, they will be expected to settle them like honest men—like conscientious jurors, who, rather than "agree to disagree," make up a verdict by mutual concessions. They must show unequivocally by their acts that they are heartily in favor of the passage of a law for the reduction of the fees of county officers, and must exhaust every honorable effort to attain that result. If they shall do this, and still fail, they will be acquitted of any breach of faith, and may be returned to make another effort in the same direction; but if they fail through want of honest endeavor, or defeat the bill through chicanery, they will incur the lasting reprobation of the whole community.

WHAT did Mr. COHEN mean by introducing in the Common Council, and what did that body mean by adopting the resolution, declaring that General NEGLEY's action on the Arsenal question was in accordance "with policy dictated by an earnest desire for the interest of our city, and in accordance with the popular construction of the public sentiment concerning the same," when in almost the same breath, that body, with the vote of Mr. COHEN himself, adopted a resolution protesting against his action? We have heard of self-stultification before, but never an instance exceeding this in down-right ridiculousness. When the COHEN resolution came into the Select Branch it was appropriately sent to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The whitewash was too thick and too bunglingly applied for that body to stomach.

London supports for its amusement no less than thirty-eight theatres, seven of them are patent houses—in all, sixty-four places of popular resort, besides the Opera, the Crystal Palace, and Cremorne Gardens. The music hall business is particularly lively, for it gives a living to more than 1,700 performers, who are under engagement to the managers of the profession as follows: Sentimental singers, 238; comic singers, 169; Irish comic, 24; serio-comic, 205; comic duettists, about 200; comic trios and quartettes, 80; ballet companies, 19; wizards and ventriloquists, 16; tragedians, 30; pantomimists, 30; jugglers and balancers, 40; gymnasts and acrobats, 200; dancers, 150; and dog and monkey troupes to the number of 13. Among the pantomimists is one woman who is categorized as a "female clown," and there are three men who are known as "French Grotesques." The jugglers count on their number one "man-frog," one African Blondin, and a certain Professor Brown, who is a "bicycle performer." There is also a "male gentleman dancer." The girls are Circassian volunteers. Twenty-three circuses amuse London or travel about the provinces; and there are fourteen panoramas and diaramas, which bring profit to their proprietors.

Some of the church expenses of ancient Judaism have been put into modern figures and are enormous. Thus, the annual expenses of the Temple worship, cost in gold and silver, besides other vast offerings, $1,276,000. When it was dedicated $10,240 more came in, besides the probable value of the cattle, $2,500. Solomon's sacrifice in dedicating the Temple used 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep, worth $2,042,000. To support Hezekiah in his reforms, $87,500 were given. Josiah ordered a Passover at an outlay of $446,000. Ezra weighed the gold and silver consecrated after Israel's return from Babylon, and it is estimated at $3,230,000. But it was David's offering for the purpose of building the Temple that was the largest single item. This sum ever made by any nation for any purpose. It argues a wealth in Judea far surpassing that of any modern nation, and beyond question the sacred record itself shows that in some way it contributed to King David and to the Court for the erection of a single edifice great enough to pay for all the churches in Christendom. The whole amount, excluding iron, brass, etc., was 108,000 talents of gold and 1,017,000 talents of silver. This enormous sum exceeds a thousand million pounds sterling, and is nearly $5,000,000,000. The half of it would pay the American national debt.

THE Democrats of Nebraska claim as their victory the election of the Hon. Phineas N. Hitchcock to the United States Senate. As he has always been a Republican and enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party, such a claim exhibits considerable "cheek." Mr. Hitchcock is not quite forty years old, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., and graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts. He settled at Omaha in the spring of 1857, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln Marshal of Nebraska Territory, which office he held until his election from Nebraska as delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a member of the national committee appointed to notify Andrew Johnson of his nomination by President Lincoln in Illinois. In March, 1867, he was appointed Surveyor General of Nebraska. He will be as sound a Republican and useful a Senator as General Thayer, whom he is to succeed.

SINCE the 1st of September there have been sent from America to France 622,595 guns, and the latest land of a million must have been the property of the United States Government—32,816 cavbines, 51,-500 pistols and 54,000,000 cartridges; there have also been sent out about $250,000 worth of artillery, a considerable quantity of harness, and of ammunition it is said that the value of the whole is about ten millions of dollars. The Prussian agents who bid up arms when the sales first began, to keep them out of the hands, did not take them. Bismarck had no protest from France against sales to French agents. The French demand continues, but is met more slowly and cautiously, the principal arms now going into use being the Remington breech-loaders, at the rate of 1,000 per day.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks, and the view is significant, that the real cause of the advance in Central Pacifics and the decline in Union Pacifics lies in the difference in the resources of the countries through which these two roads run, and of the local traffic which they will enjoy. While it is the fact, although too generally ignored by railroad managers, that local traffic furnishes the bulk of the business and all the profits, it has not commonly been supposed that local traffic on either half of the road was yet of sufficient amount to influence the comparative value of the stocks. But the San Francisco paper indicates the rich resources upon the line of which our trans-continental roads have scarcely entered.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that of the ninety-one votes cast in the caucus which nominated General Blair, thirteen were cast by Republicans. Two of these were of Democratic antecedents, four were chosen as regular Republicans and seven as Liberal Republicans. The last of these indicate that General Blair could not possibly have been elected. But the political upheaval in Missouri seems to have quieted all around. The *Democrat* says it knows of seven Democrats who were pledged not to vote for Blair.

PAWNBROKING.

Some Considerations Bearing on Its Evils and Their Cure.

The business of pawnbroking is an occupation that has existed from a remote period of time. It had its origin and its continued existence in an impoverished condition of the human race; is extensively carried on, and thrives in proportion to the adversity that prevails in society.

The principles on which it has been conducted have, during centuries that have elapsed, undergone but little modification or change, are grounded in sordid avarice and oppression, whilst its aims are devoid of the higher aspirations of the merchant or tradesman, who advances the character and extends the resources of his business in a ratio with the prosperity of his country, whose traffic disseminates wealth and happiness; whilst that of the pawnbroker is but the temporary necessity (*a dernier resort*) of the poor, that ministers to their wants only to blight their hopes, by increasing their poverty and entailing degradation upon them. No amount of success can dignify or exalt the occupation of pawnbrokers.

In the progress that civilization has made, much has been accomplished in ameliorating the condition of the needy and destitute in society, through the instrumentality of various benevolent institutions and other organizations that tend to diminish the miseries of the poor. Nevertheless, it would seem that a full measure of public attention has not been directed to the depressing influences that pawnbroking is calculated to exert on the interests of its patrons in oppressive exactions, that bear undue relation to the benefit that it confers.

The low estimation in which that occupation is held is a discredit that repels, instead of attracting, attention to it as a desirable branch of trade. The effect of this dislike for the business is to concentrate it in the hands of a class whose conventionless scruples are unindiscerned by sympathy for human distress.

The contempt that is universally entertained for it is the result of well-grounded impression that its practice is based on extortion, in contravention of both civil and divine law.

Although the business of pawnbroking is subject to legislative restrictions that may be increased, it is doubtful whether there can be any practical application of laws that will be effectual in restraining their abuse and preventing oppression. There is an inadequate feeling in the minds of those who resort to the pawnbroker, that prompts a desire on their part to screen themselves from a public exposure of their poverty.

This reserve affords an additional incentive to extortion, and to the violation of enactments that are intended to restrain it.

Besides those whose wants compel them to resort to pawnbrokers, there is another class who have recourse to them, in order to dispose of property which they have unlawfully obtained.

Pawnbrokers are therefore not only instrumental in relieving the pressing wants and necessities of the poor, but may, without intending it, become the efficient allies of thieves and swindlers. The objectionable features in the business as at present conducted, suggest forcibly, the necessity for some other system to be established, if not for other considerations, lessen the inducements to crime.

In Europe, as early as the fourteenth century, public attention was directed to the importance of providing restrictive and restraining influences against the abuses of pawnbroking, and it resulted in the establishment of institutions designed to supplant the pawnbroker's by offering to the poor more favorable inducements for their patronage. The plan grew much in public estimation and was extended throughout Europe. In France they were under Government control. Their operations were interrupted during the revolutionary period, but were afterwards re-established. In Germany they are subject to the requirements of statutes and rules, so low that as much as $15,000 per year has been loaned in sums of one shilling each. Under its genial influences industry prospered, and thrift and happiness were greatly promoted amongst that people. Joint stock institutions, styled Colonial Banks, are in operation in Canada, in Boston and other New England towns, in our own country. They are conducted in a manner somewhat similar to ordinary banking, and according to a scale of exactions that affords a fair remuneration, not exorbitant return for the investment of capital.

The subject affords a wide field for suggesting ways and means for concentrating and directing the benevolence and philanthropy that abounds in every community, so as to secure the greatest benefit to the employment afforded in the management of such institutions.

The odium that attaches to the present system, and which is so universally felt, would be removed, and, under a new order of things, give place to a more elevated sentiment in relation to the business of effecting loans on promissories pawns, that would tend much to increase the self-respect of those who are dependent upon such expedients for raising money, and thereby prevent the degrading act of pledging promissories goods, and that of pledging mortgages, bonds, stocks, promissory notes, fire insurance or life insurance policies. They are in each case representations of value, and entitled to the same consideration and respect. The business of the to-morrow, now termed pawnbroking, might be made instrumental in elevating instead of degrading a class in society that, on intelligent investigation, will be found numerous, and not exclusively confined to the lower orders.

United States Treasurer Spinner, in a late report to Congress, alludes to the inadequacy of the pay of his officers and clerks; the consequent suffering in the families of many of them, and the debts they incur in keeping out of debt. He says that many of them have to go to the pawnbroker; that they are often compelled to borrow money of sharpers, giving a lien on their pay, and pay ten per cent. per month and upwards to their bail bondsmen for the existence of sharp necessities in quarters that are little suspected in an ordinary consideration of the subject, and affords additional importance (I will present in a more extended view of it.

M. A. C.

THE INDIANS AND CERTAIN WHITE MEN.

Note from Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Commission—Mr. Welsh and Col. Parker—The President's Policy, &c.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On my return from Washington on Saturday, I noticed on the editorial page of your issue of that day, a short article which begins as follows:

"Mr. Welsh has published a two column article upholding the unpaid Indian Commissioners, meaning himself, in their labors for the Indians," and as I have not seen the paper to which I suppose this refers, but wish to correct the errors in the paragraph above quoted.

Mr. Welsh resigned his place in the Board of Indian Commissioners in July, 1869, shortly after the Board was organized, and has not since been a member. The Commissioners have made no "attack upon Commissioner Parker," and having been relieved by the action of Congress of the necessity of defending any charges brought by Mr. Welsh, the subject has not been officially before them.

It is due to Mr. Welsh to say in this connection that the circumstances upon which the charges are based, with the single exception of the Quaker farm, came under his observation in the performance of his duties in another capacity, and when brought to the notice of the President, he promptly expressed his desire for a thorough investigation, and his determination to tolerate in office no one whose integrity could justly be impeached.

In regard to to the Quapaw payment, the facts in that case came under the observation of one of the Commissioners, and were by him communicated to the Secretary of the Interior, but without supposing General Parker to be in any way implicated in the wrong there committed.

That the Congressional Committee having this business in charge will make a full investigation and an impartial report, there is not the least reason to doubt; and the efforts of the President to detect and punish fraud in the management of Indian affairs, and which are earnestly seconded by Secretary of the Interior Delano, as they were by his predecessor, Secretary Cox, render it certain that no personal considerations can weigh with him in the performance of what he considers duty the nature of the report shall indicate.

Permit me say further, while on this subject, that since the Board has had to do in the politics of the country of the pernicious maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils." I know of no Presidential act so admirable as that of President Grant, which in the interest of the service, and to the relief of himself, took the Indian appointments, and placed them in the hands of the religious societies. The degree of self-sacrifice to duty involved in this act, can only be fairly estimated by those who have experienced the importance with which politicians yield their supposed claims to this patronage, and the obstacles which are interposed to thwart the measure.

The President's Indian policy is worthy of the warmest support of every one who has the good name of our country at heart, and which, if consistently carried out by the succeeding administration may dare to return to the iniquitous system of the past. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

(We trust that the worthy chairman does not intend to intimate that we have said that which calls for this defense of the President's Indian Policy, for no journal has more unreservedly and heartily supported it than the COMMERCIAL. As for the paragraph to which he originally refers, it was not editorial on our own, and we are not aware that we ever saw it.—ED. COM.

THE ECLIPSE PARTY.

Letter From Prof. Langley of the Allegheny Observatory.

We are favored by a friend with an extract from a private letter, from Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, who, as our readers are aware, was attached to one of the parties sent out by the United States Government to observe the late total eclipse. His party was assigned to Cadiz, Spain. He writes:

"We were thirteen days in getting from Southampton to Jerez, but were fortunate in having a vessel somewhat less than others of our party in the Bay of Biscay. We reached Jerez on the evening of the 9th, and went to work the next day mounting telescopes and putting up piers, building a house, etc. The station selected, about an hour and a half from the town in an orchard of olive trees. We worked hard and continuously till the 22d, to get everything ready for the eclipse of the 22d and 23d. Indeed, as there were much more powerful spectroscopes in the party than the one I had, I had the less to do, and arranged to use the telescope for direct investigation of coronal structure and the polarization thereof.

"The morning opened with thick clouds, and, five minutes before the eclipse, it was invisible. My line of great good fortune gave a break in the clouds at the right place and moment, and though the appearance of later supposed to be decided by several structure, and made each of us feel as though he had personally had a run, and of the local traffic which they will enjoy. While it is the fact, although too generally ignored by railroad managers, that local traffic furnishes the bulk of the business and all the profits, it has not commonly been supposed that local traffic on either half of the road was yet of sufficient amount to influence the comparative value of the stocks. But the San Francisco paper indicates the rich resources upon the line of which our trans-continental roads have scarcely entered.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that of the ninety-one votes cast in the caucus which nominated General Blair, thirteen were cast by Republicans. Two of these were of Democratic antecedents, four were chosen as regular Republicans and seven as Liberal Republicans. The last of these indicate that General Blair could not possibly have been elected. But the political upheaval in Missouri seems to have quieted all around. The *Democrat* says it knows of seven Democrats who were pledged not to vote for Blair.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent sends *Every Saturday* what he calls a "True Story of Mary and her Little Lamb," hoping it will take the place of that garbled version which has hitherto been received as authentic:

Mary had a little lamb
Whose fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb would *not* go.

So Mary took the little lamb
And beat it for a spell;
The family had it fried next day—
And it went very well.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune* asserts, on the authority of Prof. J. R. Turner, that the peach buds in that locality were all killed by the intense cold weather of December, and that orchardists inform him that the peach buds throughout Central Illinois are nearly or quite all destroyed.

An eccentric though very excellent clergyman of New England gave notice at the close of the service, one Sunday, that he expected to go on a mission to the heathen during the ensuing week. Alarmed and sorrow-stricken at the prospect of losing their beloved pastor, the members of the church gathered around him, and one of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed: "What shall we do?" "Oh, Brother C——," said the minister, with great apparent ease, "I don't expect to go out of town."

Ahaka Whaanga, the mighty potentate of New Zealand, is not what a loafer would call a slang Whaanga. In reply to the native Minister, his Majesty says: "If there are not Europeans enough in the country to defend our Sovereignty, send for more Europeans. The Assembly votes that spirituous liquors shall not be sent into its districts. I fully consent." If brevity is the soul of wit, this message of his Majesty is all soul.

Salt from Lake Asphaltites has been exhibited on Change in St. Louis. Whether it is pure enough for curing meats is not yet known, but seems to be good enough for salting hides and kindred purposes.

A scientific writer on hunger ventures the assertion that if every girl in Paris should tie her girdle a quarter of an inch tighter every day, the city could hold out a month longer. The invention of a galvanic or electrical process, by which the now useless leather trunks could be regenerated and eaten in the fashion of stewed tripe, would add two or three months more. So, women of Paris, with your tripe come to the rescue!

Of the National Capitol a Washington correspondent writes: "By the way, people generally have but a faint idea of the grandeur and magnificence of this building. No one knows to a certainty what it cost; but as a member of Congress said to me, 'It has been in the navy for twenty-one years, and who has visited all the capitals of the old world, said to me, "it is doubtless the finest structure in the world." You can have no conception of its greatness from a hasty walk through its labyrinthian halls, but days of leisure, with one posted in its history, are necessary to a complete understanding of the Capitol of the freest and best Government in the world."

A common open buggy propelled by steam, like a locomotive, is exhibited in New York. Beneath the seat and occupying the body of the vehicle is the boiler, which holds three pails of water. The cylinders and other parts of the machinery are placed between the axles. In the opinion of those who saw it in motion, it is a perfect success, and when brought to the notice of the President, he promptly expressed his desire for a thorough investigation, and his determination to tolerate in office no one whose integrity could justly be impeached.

In regard to to the Quapaw payment, the facts in that case came under the observation of one of the Commissioners, and were by him communicated by the chairman to the Secretary of the Interior, but without supposing General Parker to be in any way implicated in the wrong there committed.

That the Congressional Committee having this business in charge will make a full investigation and an impartial report, there is not the least reason to doubt; and the efforts of the President to detect and punish fraud in the management of Indian affairs, and which are earnestly seconded by Secretary of the Interior Delano, as they were by his predecessor, Secretary Cox, render it certain that no personal considerations can weigh with him in the performance of whatever duty the nature of the report shall indicate.

Twenty-two leading New York capitalists are in nomination to different city offices for various sums from $500,000 to $1,000,000, showing an aggregate amount of $15,000,000, or an average of over $687,000. Cyrus W. Field has been put down for $1,000,000 as a matter of nothing. Daniel Drew has his life insured for several hundred thousand dollars. Horace Greeley has an insurance for about $25,000 on his life. Jay Gould, the head of the banking house of Brown Bros., is insured on his life for $100,000.

In addition to a detail of the painful and scandalous story that Jenny Lind is seeking a divorce on account of the intemperance and extravagance of her husband, we now have it that a happier and better woman than Jenny Lind is not to be found in the whole country. They reside near London, in elegant style, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Henry Barden, the great iron master of Troy, who has just died at the age of eighty, was a Scotchman. He came to the United States in 1819, and devoted himself to the improvement of agricultural implements. In the following year he invented the first cultivator ever used in this country, and in 1824 received a patent for his machine for wrought-iron spikes. In both he was assisted by his wife, who, for matter, invented and patented machinery for making horse shoes, the most successful and the only one in use to-day. "Barden's Hero of a hundred fights," now used upon every railway in the country, was his most important invention. More than one person has made a fortune upon the machine, so as to make carts shoes per minute. Mr. Barden was the projector of the Troy and Boston Railroad, and that city wanted a mill, and which rank among the greatest industrial establishments of the country.

Now that men have got to thinking about it, certainly there is no lack of plans for the solution of the quick transit problem in New York. The device last proposed is interesting because it is designed for use. It is to be suspended by wire ropes from a horse cable. The car is suspended by four wheels, two on each side, resting on and above the track. The cable and track is suspended by transverse cables stretched across the streets, which are to have at intervals of considerable distance apart, by turn arrows. The car can be propelled by any approved motive power. This kind of road will be objected to by those who will say that the elevated railway has created a prejudice against the Greenwich street road, and that the Broadway cable road is afraid to ride upon it on account of fear of accidents. The inventor claims that for railroads through the country, on the line of the Pacific, for instance, it can cut across hills, ravines and rivers of half a mile wide without any bridging. Of course, this would be an immense expense, which railroads of the ordinary plan have to incur. It is also claimed that in the city of New York the road can be built for one half of it will be utilized. The posts can be used for gas, and telegraph wires can be hung on them instead of string the telegraph wires upon, instead of the numerous unsightly wooden posts that now cumber our thoroughfares.

THE Hartford *Courant*, which represents the best interests of Connecticut, and always takes strong ground against the proposed religious amendment of the United States Constitution. It recently says: "When this sort of amendment is once begun, where is it to end? Suppose that the Roman Catholics in this country get the majority over the Protestants in America; should we like to see them proceed, logically to them, with the religious amendment to the Constitution, inserting the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception, of Papal Infallibility, and of the Infallibility of the Vicegerent of Christ on Earth? Why not, if the majority of the people is to decide the facts? Suppose the Mormons in Utah *constitutionally* also expresses its decided opposition to the movement. The effort is only to fail, as it ought to fail, for there this could be done, and the whole Athanasian creed were made a part of the instrument of government, there would not be an ounce or eight more of Christianity in the nation. No Christianity in the Constitution because the Constitution is not the place to put sail into the Apostle Ocean."

At a late meeting of the New York Medical Society, Dr. Fordyce Barker said that on a recent occasion, having need for a thermometer, he sent to the hall, and stepped into the nearest instrument-maker's to procure one. There was not a lancet to be found in the shop! The attendant apologized; said they had laid that off for that article, but they had some making, which would be ready in a few days. This was an amazing index of the change which had come over the practice of the profession in the last twenty or thirty years. Doubtless, our predecessors, in the days before sugar, bled more than in a week than we in a year.

THE bridge mob threaten at Washington to abandon the railroad bridge if not permitted to complete it according to their own plan. The work, however, is pushed forward night and day. The piers will make a very pretty ruin, and the experiment of training the English ivy over them ought to be tried in the neighborhood having got nothing."

Prof. Langley hopes to resume his duties at the Allegheny until the Observatory early next term—that is, about the 15th of February.

THROUGH AMERICA TO AUSTRALASIA

The Route of Destiny from Europe to the Orient—The Conditions of its Operation and the Prospects of its Success.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

The arrival of the "Moses Taylor," last night, furnishes us with Auckland (N. Z.) dates to the 7th inst. We have the important news that a conditional contract has been made between the Government of New Zealand and the North Pacific Transportation Company, for a line of mail steamers to run monthly between San Francisco and the ports of New Zealand, calling at two points on the way, to be hereafter designated—of which Honolulu will doubtless be one. The time for each trip between San Francisco and Auckland is limited to twenty-four days, with a penalty for over-time. Among other things which the American contractors agree to perform is, to procure from the United States, under penalty of a thousand pounds a year, an exemption from all charges for mails between San Francisco and London, and between New York and San Francisco, imposed by the Postal Convention, now in force between the United States and Great Britain. They also undertake to use their endeavors to secure a concession under which the wool, the produce of any colony contributing to the subsidy, and the flax of New Zealand, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty. This proposition will be strongly, and, we believe, successfully resisted by the wool interests of this country, though it does not appear to be a condition precedent absolutely to the execution of the contract. Whether the present agreement shall stand or fall, however, the prospect of a regular line for the early establishment of a monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to Australasia.

A letter to the *Call*, dated Auckland, N. Z., December 7, has the following language: "The new service cannot fail to be a very serious rival to the Peninsula and Oriental Company's line. Moreover, independently of the advantages which the new service offers for rapid postal communication, it will enable merchants to bring their goods from America in far less time and probably at a much cheaper rate than they can at present from Europe. The passenger traffic in the new service will be immensely popular. Hitherto the stream of passengers from Australia to Europe and from Europe to Australia has not been diverted to any considerable extent from the P. & O. Company's line, principally because of the inferior accommodation and the long detention that have been employed. Once let the magnificent accommodation possessed by the "Nebraska," "Nevada" and "Dacota" become known, and the passenger traffic will be almost entirely diverted from the Peninsular line. The liberal arrangements that have been made as to ports of call, will reconcile the jealousies of the different provinces, and hereafter nothing but the question of time will determination to support the new service to the utmost.

Connected with the subject is the following from the San Francisco *Bulletin* in regard to the arrangement lately made between the Pacific Mail steamship Company and the Panama Railroad:

This arrangement will certainly result in the much speedier carriage of both Oriental freight and passengers to the Atlantic States and Europe. So long as the Mail Company insisted on carrying both the Panama route and the long way—fourteen to seventeen days—the accumulated freight of fifty feet and sailed along about a block when she was loaded down with freight from that State in the same year, he did not take a seat as a member of the Texas convention. He was a member of the Assembly of Indiana from Fountain county, Indiana, in 1839, and 1840, and elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1870 in the eighty-fourth district. He was also postmaster at Rob Roy, Fountain county, Indiana, under Gen. Jackson; he entered the military service of the United States during the war of 1812, and was commissioned as Captain and promoted to Major; participated in the battle of the Thames, 1813, and was with Generals Hopkins, Lundy's Lane and the blowing up of Fort Erie; abandoned the army in 1816.

Reflections Suggested in England by the Appointment of a New American Minister.

[From the London Times, January 7.]

Before the end of this month the new American Minister will in all probability have reached England, and by the time Parliament assembles will have entered upon the active business of the session he will doubtless have broached the substantive issues of his mission to Lord Granville. The irritable feelings which were prevalent three years ago in the United States have in no measure subsided. The disappointment which we, on the other hand, suffered by the unexpected rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson Convention, has not been forgotten by the people of England, in spite of angry politicians and thoughtless publicists. England and America are too well convinced of the folly and madness of war to challenge it lightly. Of course, the one nation as well as the other cherishes a just pride, its dignified resentment of insult, its resolution to repel dictation. But when intelligent and high-minded statesmen govern affairs, either at Washington or at Westminster, we may reasonably hope that international susceptibilities will not be rashly wounded. What is called "the Alabama question" has dragged on long enough. It is now exactly five years since we began to remonstrate against the negligence of the British Government, and in that time one would have had a glimpse of a satisfactory settlement, but we have never hitherto reached a point at which we could say that the matter was ripe for decision. Now we have now before us. Rational discussion has begun on both sides of the Atlantic, and if, as at last we are relieved from uncertainly as to the person with whom we have to deal, if not as to the policy he brings us, Gen. Schenck is one of the most respected politicians of the Republican party in the States. His position in Congress was almost unique; he was the leader of a powerful party, yet he never arrogated to himself the dictatorship which many will be inclined to accord to him. He will not be his least recommendation in England that he has consistently and cordially opposed the extravagances of Gen. Butler, and as Gen. Butler has of late been gradually sinking into obscurity, and ceased to have Britain was concerned, we may hope that General Schenck represents an *abler influence*. It is of the greatest importance to know what terms of negotiation, if any, he is bringing to us. The publication, which has been recently made, set forth before the Historical Society of New York by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England during the late war, will doubtless many persons of the *mischievous nature that the rankness of Mr. Butler and Mr. Chandler represent in the politics of the United States*. Fortune has not permitted Mr. Adams, who so ably sustained the American claims during the darkest days of the Union, to carry the negotiations with England to a prosperous close, and to remove for ever the cause of bitterness which for many years has rankled in the breasts of both countries. In that conference General Lee stated that, 'From the first—taking into consideration the limited means at our command, and the limited resources of the power that opposes us—I have never believed we could succeed, unless our independence was acknowledged, unless we should lend us assistance. I know it was to the interest of foreign powers to do so. I believed it was their duty. While realizing fully the tremendous odds against us, and all the difficulties against which we would have to contend, I felt that we acted on principles to be maintained—a holy cause to be defended—and determined upon my course."

CONCERNING the report that the Pennsylvania Central has obtained or is about to obtain control of the Pacific Railroad, the New York *Herald* says: "The Pennsylvania Central has a most capacious maw, having already absorbed most of the connecting lines in its own State and Ohio, and is preparing to swallow the entire companies of New Jersey; but this gobbling up of the Union Pacific would be an achievement which even the most sanguine did not imagine could be accomplished. As to our plans to move to divert the Pacific travel from its established channels, and which will require all the skill of the Erie and New York Central magnates to counteract."

The most important returns just collected of the manufactures of Philadelphia, show that the city has 6,000 establishments, and this is very far below the actual number. But, accepting for argument the figures as given, we find that the works included employ 119,522 hands and have a capital of $205,564,-238 invested; or $133,245,353 more than at the previous census. They pay out $133,246,194 annually for labor and $132,610,823 for raw material annually against $69,522,206. The value of the products has swollen from $236,931,549 to $463,921,-721. The increase is confined to a few industries.

HERE is the title of the sensation for one day in Chicago:

"The Widow's Victim—Thrilling Adventure in a Wabash Avenue Boarding House—A Lady Invades a Gentleman's Sleeping Chamber—She Flings Snuff in His Eyes and Applies a Rawhide to His Back—He Ejects Her from the Room and Procures Her Arrest —Statements of Both Parties to the Assault."

FROM POTTER COUNTY, PA.

The Banner Temperance County—No Liquor Licenses Given for the Past Twenty Years—A Commendable Example.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
COUDERSPORT, POTTER CO.,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to N. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$20,000

EAST END GAS COMPANY

7 3-10 BONDS.

Interest Payable JANUARY and JULY. Free from Government Tax.

FOR SALE BY

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, January 23, 1871.

A better supply of money was reported to-day at many of the banks and discount places, and the volume of business in discounting was quite active, inquiry for good paper by outside capitalists or private lenders, who seem anxious to place their idle balances at a good fair rate. Indeed the case paper is now-a-days thrown on the agents in charge, as the banks are able to take most of their cases from their customers.

—There was nothing new developed to-day in the local stock market. Columbus oil stock is quite firm under the great increase of the product of its wells, amounting now daily to over 300 barrels.

—The New York Sunday *Herald*, in noticing the last statement of the city banks, says: Altogether the changes are not important, and the statement, contrasted with the efforts of speculators in the Stock Exchange to produce an unfavorable exhibit has the effect of showing negatively a continued strong position on the part of the banks, who still hold the large sum of nearly $17,500,000 in excess of the reserve required by law. In other words they possess the power of enlarging their loans to the public to the extent of about $20,000,000, and still remain possessed of more than the legal reserve of greenbacks and specie with which to meet their liabilities on any sudden emergency.

—The gold market continues firm but affordless. There is some speculative buying on the theory that the close of the European war will advance the price; that Continental bonds in London will be withdrawn and that specie will in time be drawn to London from here. The main note features have been large during the week, the customs receipts having run up to $3,296,050 47 against interest disbursements of $2,349,596. It will be remembered that the Treasury sold $1,500,000 on Thursday last, and will sell a like amount next Thursday.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108½	108½	108½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quotate United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108½
United States 5-20s of 1865	108½
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108½
Union Pacific Railroad	86½
Central Pacific Railroad	87½
Currency Pacifics	109

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The following shows the movement out of prisons of some of the leading products in this market, and also of the gold and United States bonds on other markets, since the beginning of the year:

	Dec. 30, 1870.	Jan. 21, 1871.
No. 2 wheat	$ 1 00	$ 1 05
No. 2 corn	43	46
Mess pork	16 00	16 00
Gold	109¾	110¼
U. S. bonds in London	88½	89¾

The foregoing shows that both wheat and pork have advanced very largely. Singularly enough, gold remains at precisely the same figures as at the beginning of the year, and this, notwithstanding the disbursement of the interest on the public debt, and other Treasury payments, to the aggregate amount of $20,000,000 in coin. During the same time, also, bonds have advanced 1½ per cent. in London, without having any of the energy of the movement at a premium on gold, showing that notwithstanding the advance in the price of bonds, the continued export of gold prevented the greenback from appreciating in the same proportion.

—The Wall street market in railway shares maintained a decided firmness to-day, and exhibited some advances on leading specialties. New York Central, and other stocks mentioned below, rated as follows: 94½, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94½, and 94½; Erie, 32½, 32¾, 32½, 32¾, and 32¾; Reading, 98½, 98½, 98½, 98½, 98½, and 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½, 93½, 93½, 93½, and 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½, 103½, 103½, 103½, and 103½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, preferred, 94½, 94½, 95, 95, 95, and 95; Fort Wayne, 103½, 103½, 103½, 103½, and 103½; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½, 33½, 33½, 34, 34¼, and 34¼.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fitz, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	97
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	37½
Little Schuylkill Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	66
Camden and Amboy Railroad	146
Northern Central Railroad	104
Schuylkill Navigation	20½
Reading	49¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented quietly at New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $20,000 upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages of city or Allegheny county real estate.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, January 21.—The demand for wool, in this market, continues very active, and the sales for the week again foot up a large aggregate. The stocks of domestic have been reduced to a very small compass, in all the markets of the country; assortments are already very deficient, and the prospect of great scarcity, if not of an absolute exhaustion of supplies before another clip is available, has already developed a speculative feeling among regular dealers, as well as outside operators, which has had, to a limited extent, some in competition with manufacturers as buyers.

The present tendency is to a concentration of stocks in few and strong hands; and the result, so far as prices are concerned, is not difficult to foresee. These have already advanced some 5 @ 10 on some grades, either in lot or package, and all descriptions are held with increased firmness, and a strong confidence in a materially higher range before the end of the season. The greatest advance, however, has been realized on the medium and extra grades of Western and Michigan fleeces, which are very difficult to be obtained at any price, except in small lots.

Current trade sales are necessarily restricted to the actual wants of manufacturers, but these are relatively at a moderate improvement. But the advancing tendency in first hands is shown by the firm tone of the dispositions of the foreign markets for the corresponding grades of foreign, and the low rates of gold and exchange. Foreign wools are firmly held, are in better demand. The stock of both low and fine fleeces, in our Atlantic markets, is very light, but Cape and Montevideo are more nearly met; and sales continue large, with an upward tendency under the unsettled tariff.—*Bulletin.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON, January 21.—The market for pig iron continues very dull and unsettled, though prices seem to have reached bottom. In fact, there is nothing doing for American No. 1, which is selling more freely in some of the principal markets. Foreign brands, since the new tariff went into effect, have been depressed below their natural level, and some inquiry is now being developed, and, general rates being below the cost of importation.

But not much improvement can be expected until manufacturers have got through taking stock and in better market for their products. The latest appreciable line iron and leading articles of hardware, are now only one cent above the lowest point of the year. But with the coming of the spring trade among wholesale dealers, and the prospect of which is now at hand, both new and old iron will be wanted in large lots for consumption. Just now the market is very much unsettled, and there is a general run down to a low figure.

Scotch, pig is dull, with small sales for local consumption, at $24 @ $25 for common to No. 1 foundry, in gold. Refined iron is quiet and steady, at 4½ @ 4¾ cents for best grades, and 3½ @ 4 cents for common assorted sizes. Nail rods are quiet at 6 @ 6½ cents, and horse shoes at 6½ @ 7 cents. Steel is in moderate demand, at 12 @ 15 cents for cast, 7 @ 8 cents for spring, and 6 @ 7 cents for tire. Ingot copper is quiet at 30 @ 31 cents. Lake copper is dull at 28 @ 29 cents. Tin is quiet at 38 @ 39 cents for Straits, and 40 @ 41 cents for Banca. Lead is dull at 7 @ 7½ cents for pipe, and 7½ @ 8 cents for sheet. Spelter is dull at 6½ @ 6¾ cents for domestic, and 7 @ 7½ cents for foreign.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 23, 1871.

BREADSTUFFS.—The general market for flour has settled in the market outdoors. The leading houses are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market. The weather has been changeable. Yesterday we had a real old fashioned winter snow storm, but to-day it is thawing and the mud is deep. This is certainly favorable for a big coffee deal. This is plenty of the new material in the posts waiting shipment. In fact we have more on hand than the entire shipments for January. Produce—The market continues to be well supplied, and prices have been more firm for some days, better cleared by the offerings. Groceries—The market was an active one, with several transactions for the country trade. Prices have undergone no change. The rates in this market are fully as low as in the east. This is just what has built up the trade in our city. Sell cheap for cash, and you will find your business increase astonishingly. Those houses that have tried the experiment are wonderfully satisfied with its workings. Flour—The firmness mentioned in our last has been maintained, and leading operators that have a good stock on hand appear well satisfied with the condition of the market. The stock to-operate with is not a large one, while the falling off in the receipts is calculated to strengthen the confidence of holders. The receipts were 828 bbls.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market continues in its fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no change to note. Pearls, 6¾ per cent., 6¾ per cent.; Seconds, 6¾ per cent., 6¾ per cent.; Sweet potash, 7½@7½ per cent.; Soda, 3½@3½.

APPLES.—The market continues firm with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is a small one, with receipts since our last report of 150 bbls. We are supplied now at the following: Good to prime $3 @ 3½; choice $3 50 @ 3 75.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales at 60 to 70c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER.—The market was not an active one for some days, owners showing some in their views. The receipts were in excess of the demand. We note one-fourth more than at this time last year. Our confidence in a materially higher range before the end of the season. The greatest advance, however, has been realized on the medium and extra grades of Western and Michigan fleeces, which are very difficult to be obtained at any price, except in small lots.

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BOSTON, January 21.—The market for pig iron continues very dull and unsettled, though prices seem to have reached bottom. In fact, there is nothing doing for American No. 1, which is selling more freely in some of the principal markets. Foreign brands, since the new tariff went into effect, have been depressed below their natural level, and some inquiry is now being developed, and, general rates being below the cost of importation.

But not much improvement can be expected until manufacturers have got through taking stock and in better market for their products. The latest appreciable line iron and leading articles of hardware, are now only one cent above the lowest point of the year. But with the coming of the spring trade among wholesale dealers, and the prospect of which is now at hand, both new and old iron will be wanted in large lots for consumption. Just now the market is very much unsettled, and there is a general run down to a low figure.

Scotch, pig is dull, with small sales for local consumption, at $24 @ $25 for common to No. 1 foundry, in gold. Refined iron is quiet and steady, at 4½ @ 4¾ cents for best grades, and 3½ @ 4 cents for common assorted sizes. Nail rods are quiet at 6 @ 6½ cents, and horse shoes at 6½ @ 7 cents. Steel is in moderate demand, at 12 @ 15 cents for cast, 7 @ 8 cents for spring, and 6 @ 7 cents for tire. Ingot copper is quiet at 30 @ 31 cents. Lake copper is dull at 28 @ 29 cents. Tin is quiet at 38 @ 39 cents for Straits, and 40 @ 41 cents for Banca. Lead is dull at 7 @ 7½ cents for pipe, and 7½ @ 8 cents for sheet. Spelter is dull at 6½ @ 6¾ cents for domestic, and 7 @ 7½ cents for foreign.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no change. The demand for early deliveries is light, but the demand for early deliveries; the futures were neglected and attracted but little attention. Holders just now are not disposed to make concessions in order to sell sooner, as they show confidence on their part. The following are the current rates:

CRUDE.

Prime to choice Cornplanter 12½@13c; prime 11½@12c; fair 10½@11½c; mixed to prime Parker's Run 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Shamburg and Bear Creek 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Tarr Farm 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Hope 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Economy 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Miller Farm 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Phillips 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Allegheny River 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Oil City 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Pithole 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Bradford 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Tidioute 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Warren 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Corry 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Titusville 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Franklin 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Oil City 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Pithole 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Bradford 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Tidioute 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Warren 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Corry 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Titusville 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime Franklin 11½@12c; prime 10½@11c; fair 10@10½c; mixed to prime

Refined—Standard white, 110 deg. test, 25c; prime white, 23c; straw color, 22c; naphtha, 20c; benzine, 18c; deodorized benzine, 25c; deodorized naphtha, 28c; deodorized kerosene, 30c; deodorized lubricating, 35c; paraffine oil, 35c; paraffine wax, 10c; paraffine scale, 8c; paraffine, 12c; petroleum jelly, 15c; petroleum soap, 15c; petroleum pitch, 15c; petroleum tar, 15c; petroleum varnish, 15c; petroleum asphaltum, 15c; petroleum coke, 15c; petroleum gas, 15c; petroleum gasoline, 15c; petroleum kerosene, 15c; petroleum lubricating, 15c; petroleum paraffine, 15c; petroleum wax, 15c; petroleum scale

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rooms for Rent—174 Second avenue.
Wagon Wood Stock—Hood, Bell & Co.
Farm for Rent—C. A. Wood.
Mansion House for Sale—J. F. Stewart.
Buildings for Rent—Wm. Mitchell.
Constable R. J. McCloskey.
Notice and List of Auditors—A. Logrado.
Physician and Manufacturer—W. S. Haven & Co.
Ladies' Seminary—Mrs. C. E. Smith.
Beach Wood—A. McClintock.
House for Sale—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Adjourned Meeting—Pittsburgh and McKeesport City Company.
Rooms for Rent—154 Fourth avenue.
Meeting—Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Tea and Coffees—T. J. Jenkins & Bro.
Situation Wanted—Hops, Commercial office.
Tea—Jenkins & Bro.
Opera House—Chapman Gilmore.
Trimble's Varieties' Theater, Monday, January 30.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Closed.
Tea—Jenkins & Bro., Dr. Warner.
Cheese, Dressing, &c.—Jay Cooke & Co.
Row To 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Rolling Mills for Sale—Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Olive Logan.
Sheriff's Sale—Samuel Kirkpatrick.
Auditors' Sale—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Safe—Herring-Hall-Marvin.
Soda Crackers—Marvin's.
Fresh Oysters—Joseph Whitcomb.
Tea—Jas. Jenkins Broker.
Lyon, Woods & Bowman.
Plumbing—J. Bottorff.
Teaching of Music—The Pilgrim.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Miss Pitts and Marine Insurance Co.
Broker—Geo. B. Hill.
Drug Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Home Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Tea—Jenkins' Broker—Hartley & Co.
Standard Sharpness—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Wheat and Rye Wanted—D. Wallace.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Notice—Pittsburgh and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Notice Stolen—R. H. Patterson & Co.
Commission House—H. Rose, Jr.
Distilled Goods Stolen—J. McCleary & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnell & Co.
Drug and Confectionery Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Mortgage Investments—Jay Cooke & Co.
Real Estate Sold—W. M. Howard.
Conveyancing—W. M. Howard.

STATE POLITICS.

The Scranton *Republican* urges the recall of Minister Curtin from Petersburgh, as a cure for the evils in the Republican party in this State—evils arising from the lack of leadership in the organization. It is understood, however, that the trusted friends of Mr. Curtin take an entirely different view of the matter.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Representative district of Philadelphia are hunting up candidates to succeed Joseph A. Campbell, deceased. There are many aspirants for the honor, among whom are Thomas Green, George Shallcross, Harry Rigler, Charles B. Shaller, and G. Howard Griffiths. The election takes place on Tuesday, February 1st.

Of the recent reconstruction of revenue districts in Philadelphia, and changes in officers, the *Sunday Republic* says: "While Congressmen have thus manipulated, it must not be supposed that the out war-horses of the party are to be left in the cold. Not a bit of it. He loses a man in office who is above them all, and who can make them walk the plank in the most ordinary circumstances, or even when not proper. We refer to Supervisor Tutton, who got his office by authority known here, and who, exercising despotic power, has naturally made no friends. He is a capital scout for his commander, but could not inherit a vote nor make a political friend for himself or any other man."

The New York *Tribune* of Friday says: About fifty of the members of the co-operative land company met at their rooms, No. 214 Bowery, last evening. Several speakers addressed the meeting in English and German, and dwelt strongly on the advantages of co-operation to the laboring classes, especially to enterprises of this character. The company has been in existence about a year, and have engaged six thousand acres of fine timber land in Pocket county, Iowa, which they have divided into 6,000 shares at $25 per share, payable in monthly instalments of $1 per share or less. Everything the holder thereof to one building lot. As soon as $100,000 is paid in a number of the Company who have contributed the largest amount will be sent out with instructions to build at once a number of dwelling houses, and in order to encourage settlers there was any evidence of guilt whatever in the case, it was as to the larceny, and that was a matter of fact for the jury. It is immaterial to the Commonwealth to prove all the facts charged in the indictment of any one count. The jury have retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.
Commonwealth against
J. Force et al., Fred. Viethoffer, Jury.
Hook & Hall and Martha Alker, Issue, Shallcross.
Joseph Mills, G. Phelps.
Martha Alker et al., John Schaffer, "
A. A. Cromine, A. McGinnis, "
James Williams, Jos. Nowotny, "

Common Pleas—Judge Cuffler.

James Martin vs. Wm. J. Gibson; action on promissory note. Jury out.
Fred Schaefer vs. James M. Burns; action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $107 16.
A. M. Barbaler et al. administrators vs. Thomas Powell et al.; action in assumpsit. On trial.

87, (Old list) Lindsay vs. Turner's executors.
108, (Old list) Cook vs. Mills.
4, (New list) B. Warren & Co. vs. Frazier Bros.
5, (New list) Warring vs. Bell.
12, (New list) O'Neill vs. O'Neill et al.
13, (New list) Bair vs. Bair.
14, (New list) Schaffer vs. Wolf.
15, (New list) Fitzsimmons vs. Graham.
16, (New list) Woodfork vs. Miller et al.
19, (New list) Hodgman vs. Hall.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first and only case taken up was that of Herlehy vs. Hatch, action on a mechanics lien. On trial.

34, Herlehy et al. vs. Hatch.
39, Hatch vs. Kennard.
34, Coal City Co. et al. vs. Round.
37, Seitz et al. vs. Jones.
38, Seitz vs. A. R. Jones.
7, Fritz vs. Knox.
Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
40, Lewis vs. Lea & Ballard.

RUFFIANISM.

A Colored Barber Killed at Brady's Bend by a "Rough" from Parker's Landing.

An affray occurred at Brady's Bend on saturday afternoon which resulted in the death of Benjamin Watters, a colored barber. A foot race was announced to take place there on Saturday, and a number of the "fancy" from Parker's Landing came down to witness it. The race was delayed for some time, and during the interval several fights occurred, during one of which Campbell, a "rough" well known in Parker's Landing, drew a revolver and fired several shots into the crowd. One of the balls passed through the door of the barber shop in which Watters was at work, and struck him in the breast, causing a wound from the effects of which he died on Sunday. Oswald was promptly arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

An Alleged Outrage and Probable Murder at Altoona.

A very contradictory statement is published, the purport of which is that a man named Andrew Fay, a resident of Altoona, had outraged the person of Mrs. Starr, the wife of his friend, Mr. Dominic Starr, and that the latter had avenged the outrage by shooting Fay several times through the body with a revolver, the effects of which will be to render it impossible for him to recover. The details appear to be quite contradictory, and but little reliance can be placed in them. One account gives the outrage as having occurred at night; another, as taking place in daylight. One account says Fay's pockets were not rifled; another that she was not. The whole affair has no doubt been greatly exaggerated by the men, it is said, have both been heretofore employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION, will visit this city in February, and give a season of their choicest series composing their repertoire. This will be glad news to our citizens, and those who delight in operatic music. All the beautiful dresses worn by the members of this company where seen on the fine sewing machine, and they being judges of sewing as well as music, praise the Singer in the very highest manner. Straw & Morton, 20 sixth street, are the agents for its sale. Call and see them.

ALARM OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded this morning at a quarter past two o'clock from box 47, corner Fifth avenue and Charlotte street, near Oakland. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the distance, we are without particulars.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—If Manager Bearer's future success in his new place but equals his commencement, he will have much for which to be thankful. The opening of the "new era" was most auspicious, the house being crowded in all parts. Of the entertainment presented to the patrons on that night we can say is that it was excellent from first to last. The performance commenced with the farce of "My Precious Betsy," which kept the audience in a roar all the time. Mr. Bearer is a fine comedian, and Mrs. Chapman has lost nothing of her old-time ability. She wears well—indeed, in appearance she does not look a dozen or so years ago. J. H. Milburn is an excellent dresser, and has a better voice than any comedian singer we ever heard. He made a good impression on the audience, and received a full share of applause. His "Champagne Charlie" and "Dancing Barber" were notably good. Cooper and Fields received an encore on their song and dance. The ballet, entitled "Aladdin," taken as a whole, was about as hoggish a thing as Pittsburgh has had in a decade. Supposable a thing as Pittsburgh can have of grace and the knowledge of their profession since their former visit, but sing and act "charmingly," Bishop's Widow Finnikin's version of burlesque.

Besides the perfection of the farce, The bill for this evening consists of the farce, "Your Life's in Danger," the burlesque of "Cinderella, Milburn's solos, and songs and dances by Cooper and Fields.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The first night of the week witnessed a full house at this place. The programme was a long and strong one, and elicited great applause. The promise of blondes and brunettes was in no favor at once. They are beautiful of feature and form, and their dancers withal. The company has given new feats of strength and daring. The organization is complete, and their part of the performance is always the cause of much merriment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress proves to be a very attractive exhibition, the audiences being very large. The fact that the points of almost every entertainment are divided with a church, Sabbath school or benevolent society should be sufficient inducement to all to become their patronage. But aside from this, the paintings are really of great merit, the music fine, and the lecturer's descriptive powers are such as to render entertainment this evening is for the benefit of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

PENNSYLVANIA OPERA.—For the benefit of those desiring to hear Fechter and Miss Leclerq, we will again state that the sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, at the box office.

LIBRARY HALL.—Miss Olive Logan lectures this evening at Mercantile Library Hall, her subject being "Our Girls." Miss Logan is one of the best of the many lady lecturers now in the field, and will no doubt have an audience first class in every respect.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Removal of the Allegheny Arsenal.

Gen. Negley's Bill Disapproved.

Councils Interpret Their Action as Never Having Contemplated the Abolition of the Arsenal, and Appoint a Committee to Go to Washington to Prevent the Passage of the Bill Pending in the Senate—Ohio River Obstructions, &c., &c.

The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh met in special session, on Monday afternoon, January 23d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill now pending in the United States Senate, providing for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. There was a full attendance of the members, and the proceedings were quite interesting. The following report will show the business actually performed:

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Council organized with President GROSS in the chair, and the following members in their seats: Messrs. Ab. Aiken, Bayne, Coffin, Donnelly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Jerome, Jones, K. P. Kirkpatrick, Kramer, Lambert, Liddell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McClung, McClurg, Morrow, Murray, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shupert, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J. and Wainwright, Z.

THE REMOVAL OF THE ARSENAL—THE COURSE OF GENERAL NEGLEY DISAPPROVED.

The PRESIDENT announced that the meeting had been called at the request of citizens, represented to him, signed by a number of citizens, requesting that immediate action be taken by the Councils to prevent the removal of the Arsenal. He proposed to abolish the Arsenal entirely—the resolutions requesting the removal, outside the city limits, merely, yet in the face of all this General Negley had given in his published card, as his authority for the act, the resolutions, which declared *the resolutions of the City Councils regarding the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits.* The gentlemen who had been active in getting up the special meeting of the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (the Chair) proposed the removal, outside the city limits, merely, yet in the face of all this General Negley had given in his published card, as his authority for the act, the resolutions, which declared *the resolutions of the City Councils regarding the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits.* The gentlemen who had been active in getting up the special meeting of the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (the Chair) proposed to abolish the Arsenal entirely—the resolutions requesting the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits, being, in fact, superfluous—he considered it an imperative necessity to take such action as would insure the reconsideration of the bill for the abolishment of the Arsenal. The Councils had never contemplated such action, and it was for them to see that it was not allowed to be the fact.

REMARKS OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. BURGWIN said "what was everybody's business was nobody's," and he supposed some one interested in the matter would have prepared the resolutions to offer. He had, however, before leaving the office, prepared the following, which, he stated, covered his opinion of the matter. He considered the bill for the removal of the arsenal, and he believed they would cover the opinions of the remaining Councilmen. He then asked and obtained leave to offer the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Councils the removal of the Arsenal from the city limits is not, and was not intended to promote the removal of the Arsenal from Pittsburgh and this vicinity, and that such removal would, in our opinion, be highly prejudicial to the interests of the city.

Resolved, That we favor the removal of the powder magazine, and the location of another one without thereof rendering necessary or even proper the removal of the Arsenal.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the sale of the Arsenal grounds, provided we can secure the application of the proceeds of such sale to the reconstruction of another arsenal in the immediate vicinity of the city, believing that such course would promote the interests of both the United States Government and of this city.

Resolved, That we request the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Mayor of the city, with the Hons. J. K. Moorhead and Thomas M. Howe, Esq., our former representatives, in connection with a committee of two from Select and three from the Common Council, and the City Solicitor to proceed to Washington as soon as possible, and urge, before the action of Congress as indicated above.

REMARKS OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. BURGWIN then stated that having written the resolutions very hastily he had not prepared any remarks in the matter, but that he would say in general terms his opinion regarding the arsenal question. He was not a politician, and was not fully acquainted with the matter; it had been pretty generally discussed by the citizens at large in all its different phases, though the most important, the reason of the Councils would be as well prepared to vote on the question now as they ever would be. He (Burgwin) believed, therefore, that action would be taken without delay on the resolutions. Some action was necessary, and it was for the Councils as guardians of the city's interests to take such action as would prevent them in this matter. His sympathies were certainly with those living near the arsenal, who unfortunately had been induced to purchase property in the belief that it would be removed. He had been credibly informed that the powder magazine could be constructed for $50,000, and he was for all appropriation or changer without the least detriment to the arsenal itself; and further, he believed it was a shame that the deposits of powder at the arsenal had been greatly decreased lately, and were continually decreasing, the guards and all around the majority of the people of Pittsburgh were opposed to the removal of the powder magazine to the depot. The arsenal has certainly been a great benefit to the city in a business point of view, and as a matter of economics, it is immaterial to the city whether it be located here or elsewhere. He thought the resolutions would cover the ground and that they would pass. He then remarked that once a bill started in the Senate, that body of men who were responsible for starting the ball in this matter, whether speculators who desired to get hold of the property, or those interested in keeping in the interest of the city, but certain it was the bill had passed the House, and was pending in the Senate. The only way, therefore to protect the citizens of Pittsburgh was by forcing action in the Senate. If the bill was not stopped, and was permitted to pass, the city would then be at the mercy of those having the property, and the Lord only knew what it would be impossible for the city to purchase there being two reasons for the same, as follows:

First, Because no city could acquire legislation to do the same, and secondly, because the city did not and could not possibly grant to the money to become a party to anything of the same nature that the councils were not elected to squander away the people's money; that they had no right to the proceeds of the funds belonging to the city as well as the interests of the city. By the passage of the resolutions, and the enactment of a bill in accordance therewith, he believed all the disastrous results manifested by him would be averted, while at the same time the interests of the United States would not be injured in the least. If the Arsenal funds had to be used they could be appropriated to build another right here. Such he believed to be the opinion of the citizens of the city.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. MORROW moved the final passage of the resolutions.

Mr. E. P. JONES said he fully concurred in the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. BURGWIN, and hoped the resolutions would be adopted. Some amendments, incorporated in the resolutions as read above, were then offered and accepted by Mr. BURGWIN, after which the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolutions adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. HILL BURGWIN, and MATTHEW EDWARDS as the committee mentioned in the resolutions, and Messrs. C. W. Batcher, jr., Wm. McKim, and Dr. Addison Arthurs in behalf of Common Council.

THE OHIO RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. GLOSSE, Mr. Burgwin in the chair) presented a petition from citizens residing near the lower bridge of the Ohio river, and stated that as the old Council committee had been abolished by the new organization he desired the new Council to indorse that action. The paper referred to be as follows:

RESOLUTIONS, ORDER AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The different State and corporations have petitioned and remonstrated against the Ohio river have presented to the Congress of the United States the startling fact that that great natural highway is becoming obstructed by the erection of bridges across its channel, highly detrimental and destructive to the commercial interests of the commercial relations that exist from its sources to its mouth: therefore

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh most earnestly request and urge upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of the immediate removal of the bridges, believing that such course would promote the interests of both the United States Government and of this city.

Resolved, That we request the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Mayor of the city, with the Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Thomas M. Howe, Esq., our former representatives, in connection with a committee of two from Select and three from the Common Council, and the City Solicitor to proceed to Washington as soon as possible, and urge, before the action of Congress as indicated above.

Mr. BURGWIN then stated that having written the resolutions very hastily he had not prepared any remarks in the matter. He did not believe the papers elected city printers knew an ordinance to increase the compensation was to be offered, and hence they could not have been left with a clear track on that account. He had understood that Mr. Kirk had said he would favor the adoption of the ordinance providing the COMMERCIAL was included in the list of official printers. He not only understood this to have been uttered by Mr. KIRK, but he could prove the assertion. Mr. MCCARTHY also said that neither of the gentlemen preparing their bids said $2,000 was too much; on the other hand, they considered the sum fair. In the ward which elected the official papers, and here the speaker grew a little facetious, remarking that he was not in it and wouldn't say a word, but he had reasons for that reason but not for the men in it) all the papers had been or could have been examined. The papers elected had no chance of knowing what the compensation was to be and it was simply ridiculous to make such a furore when an attempt was made to increase it.

Mr. BURGWIN thought that the printing ought to be given out to the lowest and best bidder, but as such was not the settled course of the Councils in awarding this kind of the city's patronage, he being in the minority would cheerfully submit. He had made some inquiries, however, concerning the compensation for City Printers, and he had been credibly informed that $2,000 was a fair remuneration, and not too much—for the work done. He said the Councils had authority to order the publication of page after page, and column after column, and he was not in favor of compelling any one to labor at a less compensation than they were worth. He had prepared the following ordinance requiring the printing to be given to the lowest and best bidder if was offered, he would urge its passage vigorously.

Mr. MORROW said this was for the Council to decide. He had been credibly informed that the printing could be done at a less sum than the present contract. If the ordinance had been introduced before the election he would have asked no one to vote against it.

Mr. F. P. JONES said he was willing to pay for the printing but he desired to know what amount of labor all the papers mentioned could do. He was informed they did only a part of the printing.

Mr. EDWARDS said they did all the printing and he was in favor of the resolutions and the ordinance to be was not half sufficient.

Mr. MCCRACKEN said that one year ago, three of the city papers said they would take the printing at $1,000. They fixed their own salary. Why not now if it is reduced fixed?

Mr. BURGWIN desired to know if the printing was given to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. HERRON replied in the negative. The printers were elected as other city officers, and their salaries ground in the same manner.

Mr. MORROW said the matter should come before the Committee on Accounts, and that they be given the best bidder to receive the contract. The committees were not there to squander the funds of the people and the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (Morrow) proposed the removal, outside the city limits, merely, yet in the face of all this General Negley had given in his published card, as his authority for the act, the resolutions, which declared *the resolutions of the City Councils regarding the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits.* The gentlemen who had been active in getting up the special meeting of the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (Morrow) proposed to abolish the Arsenal entirely—the resolutions requesting the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits, being, in fact, superfluous—he considered it an imperative necessity to take such action as would insure the reconsideration of the bill for the abolishment of the Arsenal. The Councils had never contemplated such action, and it was for them to see that it was not allowed to be the fact.

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Resolved, That we request the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Mayor of the city, with the Hons. J. K. Moorhead and Thomas M. Howe, Esq., our former representatives, in connection with a committee of two from Select and three from the Common Council, and the City Solicitor to proceed to Washington as soon as possible, and urge, before the action of Congress as indicated above.

Mr. MCCARTHY said neither gentlemen who preceded him had adduced any arguments in proof of their assertions. He did not believe the papers elected city printers knew an ordinance to increase the compensation was to be offered, and hence they could not have been left with a clear track on that account. He had understood that Mr. Kirk had said he would favor the adoption of the ordinance providing the COMMERCIAL was included in the list of official printers. He not only understood this to have been uttered by Mr. KIRK, but he could prove the assertion. Mr. MCCARTHY also said that neither of the gentlemen preparing their bids said $2,000 was too much; on the other hand, they considered the sum fair. In the ward which elected the official papers, and here the speaker grew a little facetious, remarking that he was not in it and wouldn't say a word, but he had reasons for that reason but not for the men in it) all the papers had been or could have been examined. The papers elected had no chance of knowing what the compensation was to be and it was simply ridiculous to make such a furore when an attempt was made to increase it.

Mr. BURGWIN thought that the printing ought to be given out to the lowest and best bidder, but as such was not the settled course of the Councils in awarding this kind of the city's patronage, he being in the minority would cheerfully submit. He had made some inquiries, however, concerning the compensation for City Printers, and he had been credibly informed that $2,000 was a fair remuneration, and not too much—for the work done. He said the Councils had authority to order the publication of page after page, and column after column, and he was not in favor of compelling any one to labor at a less compensation than they were worth. He had prepared the following ordinance requiring the printing to be given to the lowest and best bidder if was offered, he would urge its passage vigorously.

Mr. MORROW said this was for the Council to decide. He had been credibly informed that the printing could be done at a less sum than the present contract. If the ordinance had been introduced before the election he would have asked no one to vote against it.

Mr. F. P. JONES said he was willing to pay for the printing but he desired to know what amount of labor all the papers mentioned could do. He was informed they did only a part of the printing.

Mr. EDWARDS said they did all the printing and he was in favor of the resolutions and the ordinance to be was not half sufficient.

Mr. MCCRACKEN said that one year ago, three of the city papers said they would take the printing at $1,000. They fixed their own salary. Why not now if it is reduced fixed?

Mr. BURGWIN desired to know if the printing was given to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. HERRON replied in the negative. The printers were elected as other city officers, and their salaries ground in the same manner.

Mr. MORROW said the matter should come before the Committee on Accounts, and that they be given the best bidder to receive the contract. The committees were not there to squander the funds of the people and the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (Morrow) proposed the removal, outside the city limits, merely, yet in the face of all this General Negley had given in his published card, as his authority for the act, the resolutions, which declared *the resolutions of the City Councils regarding the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits.* The gentlemen who had been active in getting up the special meeting of the Councils ought certainly to have the matter in a shape to bring before the respective bodies. The Councils ought to do something speedily. He (Morrow) proposed to abolish the Arsenal entirely—the resolutions requesting the removal of the Arsenal outside the city limits, being, in fact, superfluous—he considered it an imperative necessity to take such action as would insure the reconsideration of the bill for the abolishment of the Arsenal. The Councils had never contemplated such action, and it was for them to see that it was not allowed to be the fact.

Mr. GALLAHER read from the *Municipal Record*, the report of the last meeting and afterwards moved that the Councils proceed to do something specific. He (Gallaher) was in favor of the resolutions requesting the removal of the Arsenal, but the time was fully passed for simply discussing the matter. He moved that the Councils proceed to do something specific. He (Gallaher) was in favor of the resolutions requesting the removal of the Arsenal, but the time was fully passed for simply discussing the matter. He moved that the Councils proceed to do something specific.

Mr. HERRON—The action of caucus is not binding on this body.

PROPOSITION TO MAKE ALL THE DAILIES OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Mr. KIRK—At separate meetings of the Councils, as you will see by reference to the *Record*, the ordinance to make all the dailies official papers, and then the joint session met and elected the printers. I can get a paper to do all the printing for $500 per annum. I am not in favor of the bill. I am going to vote money out of the Treasury for no other purpose than to support party organs when the work can be done ordinary papers. If the bill was not brought before all the people by being published in one paper, and I am in favor of having the daily papers official organs at a low compensation, I will then offer an ordinance as a substitute for the ordinance offered by Mr. HERRON.

"That all the daily papers published in the city of Pittsburgh be and they are hereby declared to be the official papers of the city, and that at the next regular meeting of Councils all the ordinances and resolutions of Councils be published in one paper, and for one year, shall be official papers of the city, for which the compensation shall be $500 each."

Mr. LAUFFER said he did not care anything about the bill. Pittsburgh did not want the Arsenal removed. If it was the fault or the fault of the Councils that it was not interfered on the interests of the city. The PRESIDENT then read the resolutions, in which the Councils declared that they had no objections for a committee to visit Washington at the expense of Councils.

Mr. SCOTT said that no portion of the arsenal grounds, as stated in the resolutions, was located in the Sixteenth ward. They were all in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards.

Mr. KIRK moved that the word "sixteenth" was stricken out and "fifteenth inserted.

The PRESIDENT stated that a member had called for the reading of Gen. Negley's bill, and asked if any one present had a copy of it.

Mr. MCKELVY stated that he had provided for the removal of the arsenal, or such of the materials, etc., as could be removed to the new arsenal, or the sale of the grounds to the city, at an appraised valuation, in case the city did not purchase, then the grounds were to be sold to the highest bidders.

Mr. LIDDELL wanted information. What petitioning did the official papers do? He was aware that an ordinance relating to their fees had been published, and that it was now in order.

Mr. EDWARDS said ordinances for iron clads, &c., had to be read by the Clerk, and he was aware he was, as he was reading.

A resolution was made to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KIRK then moved to lay Mr. KIRK'S amendment on the table. The motion was carried.

The question then recurred on the motion to refer to the Committee on Printing, but it was lost.

YEAS AND NAYS.

Mr. MORROW then called the yeas and nays, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally, and the call being sustained, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Burgwin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Herron, Jones, Kramer, Lloyd, McCarthy, Scully, Seely, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Gross, President—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayne, Coffin, Jadale, Coffin, Donnelly, Jerome, Kirk, Lang, Liddell, Lloyd, Marshall, McClung, McClurg, Morrow, Neely, Murray, Rafferty, Schmidt, Shupert, Wainwright Z.—19.

So the rules were not suspended, and the ordinance was laid over.

THE RULES FOR COUNCILS.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Committee on the Revision of the Rules, reported that the Committee had their work. He moved that, inasmuch as the report of the committee was quite lengthy, it be laid upon the desks of the members. The motion was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF PAGES.

Mr. BURGWIN also presented a resolution from the same Committee, providing for the appointment of Pages, as follows:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate the dispatch of business, and to avoid the confusion and inconvenience which so often arise from each member sending his page to a different place, and from the President any paper he may propose for the consideration of the Council, be

Resolved, That the President of Councils appoint three pages, to be for duty in the Select and one in the Common branch, at a compensation not exceeding $ each for every day's attendance at the meetings of the Select and three in the Common Council.

HOW ELECTIONS MAY BE CONTESTED HEREAFTER.

Also, an ordinance from the same committee, providing for the conduct of contested elections hereafter, and repealing the same portion of the law as now governs the State Legislature. The ordinance was read three times and passed finally.

THE PARK QUESTION.

Mr. BURGWIN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, with a committee of seven, from the next meeting of Councils, a Committee of seven, from each Council, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the question of a Park for the use of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and that they be required to report whether it is practicable or expedient to obtain such a park, and if so what legislation, if any, will be necessary, and further to take into consideration the different plans and locations for the same as are now before the public.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Lost.

Mr. BURGWIN moved the passage of the resolution, which motion prevailed.

Mr. MCKELVY presented a claim.

Mr. RAFFERTY offered a resolution for the payment of $6,875 65 to John Flinn, contractor for the Fifth ward market house, which was laid over. The motion was decided in the negative.

On motion the resolution was referred to the Street Committee.

PETITION FOR A SEWER.

Mr. LLOYD presented a petition for a sewer on Brady street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost.

THE PRINTING AGAIN BROUGHT UP.

Mr. KIRK desired to know if the ordinance increasing the compensation of the printers had been laid over one week, as required by the rules, or had it been killed. He claimed that it had been under rule 17.

The PRESIDENT—It was only upon its second reading.

Mr. MORROW—The motion was distinctly stated by me, viz: To suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally, and the yeas and nays on the motion were taken, the same being lost. I ask the Chair to decide the question.

Mr. BURGUEN said when Mr. Gallaher asked for a division on the question he had acted perfectly right. No matter how the question had been taken, it should not have been in order. If not now, before the question was taken.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the question had been put and decided in the negative, consequently the two could not be joined together. The ordinance, therefore, had never come under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the ordinance on the table, refusing to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KIRK said he hardly knew what motion to make in the matter. He was opposed to the ordinance, and against referring it to the Printing Committee as the best means of defeating it.

Mr. MCCARTHY said Mr. KIRK meant to have said he was at a loss to know what motion to make on the ordinance, but he could inform.

Mr. MORROW wanted to know if the question could be called up again after a vote had been taken and defeated in the manner it was.

No decision was given by the Chair, other than that the ordinance was laid over under the rules before the house, when it was adopted.

Mr. KIRK moved to offer an amendment to all the amendments, "that the city printing be given to all the papers that will publish the city ordinances, for $2,000 per their equal rates."

Mr. JEREMY moved to refer the ordinance and resolutions to the Printing Committee. The motion was adopted, and the matter was so referred.

Mr. KIRK came after the affirmative vote on the question had been taken and demanded the yeas and nays. He was declared out of order, and appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the appeal was not sustained, only three members—Messrs. Donnelly, Liddell and Kirk—rising with him.

HOW THE SELECT COUNCIL INDORSED GENERAL NEGLEY.

When the resolution offered by Mr. COHEN, and adopted in Common Council, indorsing the course of General Negley on the Arsenal question was read by Select Council, Mr. AIKEN moved to concur.

Mr. KIRK said the resolution was the most ridiculous thing he had ever heard. It was a reflection on the city. The Councils had just emphatically disapproved of General Negley's action. The resolution expressed regret at his not having received a copy of the resolutions of June 6th, 1870, when the truth is the resolutions of June 6th, 1870, in his published card to the world stated these very resolutions as his authority for his action. He (the speaker) characterized this attempt to whitewash him as a farce, because the Councils did not consider it such. One Councilman had stated that a copy of such a bill as Gen. Negley has seen fit to effect.

Mr. MCCARTHY said Gen. Negley never received a copy of the second set of resolutions adopted by the Councils.

At the request of Mr. BURGWIN the resolution was read over once more, when he explained that he did not want to vote one thing one minute and a different thing the next. He had simply believed that the second set of resolutions adopted by the Councils of 1870 contemplated, the Councils of 1871 have acted differently, and if the almost unanimous vote of the Councils was to be considered a test it must be concluded that the Councils of that time, were not taken by the Councils in reference to this matter did not contemplate the removal of the Arsenal, and the action of the present Council was at least emphatic enough and authority explicit to enable every gentleman present to vote for the Councils really desired. He did not wish to cut off the debate, if any gentleman desired to speak, but he could see that he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

MOTION TO REFER TO COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. GALLAHER then moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Carried.

Mr. GALLAHER—Are you in earnest, Doctor?

Mr. GALLAHER—Yes, sir.

Thereupon a few seconds were offered, and the motion to refer to the Retrenchment Committee being put, it was declared in the affirmative by the Chair. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, jr.....President.
E. MCMILLEN.....Clerk.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Abbott, Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Batcher, jr., Bayne, Bry, Brown, Buffum, Carroll, Caskey, Cassidy, Cochran, Cook, Cowden, Cowley, David L., Fleming, Fulton, Fulmesther, Froelich, Galbraith, Gilmore, Hagan, Hare, Harris, Hasson, Hay, Hemphill, J. H., Kelso, Kerr, Lafean, Lauffer, Masters, McKelvy, McKim, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Negley, J. O., Negley, Wm., Nowell, Oliver, H. W., Ridder, Ross, Rosewell, Rowley, Scott, Shoebb, Smith, Snodgrass, Wallace, Walton, Ogier, Wick, J., President.

THE ARSENAL QUESTION.

The PRESIDENT stated that the meeting was called at the request of a great many citizens, to consider the question of the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. This would be the first business in order.

Mr. GILMORE called for the reading of the action of Councils on the subject.

Mr. MORGAN said it could be found on page 50 of the *Municipal Record*.

The PRESIDENT read the action, as there recorded; also the resolutions offered by Mr. Arthurs on the same subject, and adopted in June following.

THE ACTION OF MAY, 1870.

The PRESIDENT then read the resolutions of April 18, 1870, recorded on page 50 of the *Record*, as follows:

"Mr. MITCHELL read the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The present location of the United States Arsenal buildings, in the geographical center of the City of Pittsburgh, owing to the increase of our population in highly compact order, a serious barrier to needed municipal improvements, as well as dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That they approve the action of the City Councils, indorsed by the people, in relation to the removal of the Arsenal from the city limits, and that they respectfully urge upon the Legislature of the United States the necessity of the immediate removal of the Arsenal from the city limits, for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and for the reason that the location of the Arsenal grounds to this city for use in peace is a public square."

ANOTHER SET OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARTHURS stated that he had offered a series of resolutions, at a subsequent date, which were to be found on page 64 of the *Municipal Record*.

The PRESIDENT, turning to the page indicated, read as follows:

Mr. ARTHURS read the following:

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1870.

To the Presidents and Members of the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN: Whereas, the United States Government has selected the Allegheny Arsenal, situated in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, known as the Lawrenceville arsenal, and have erected thereon a magazine, offices, officers' houses, work-shops, storehouses, etc. These grounds are now laid out in roads, walks, trees, plants, flowers, etc. And, whereas, the city of Pittsburgh, by the extension of her limits, and